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BCP CRITICIZED FOR INCONSISTENCIES, LAXNESS

AU171204 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 16 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Editorial: "Leninist, April Style"; underscored passages published in larger type; uppercase passages published in spaced type]

[Text] The issues of work style and methods have always been a focus of the BCP's attention. It is known that not only theoretical lucidity and correct plans and decisions, but also insistent and comprehensive work at all levels and in all directions is needed if serious successes are to be achieved in the class struggle against the old society and for constructing socialism and communism. Good intentions and resolutions have value only insofar as they are followed by concrete deeds, and they become an impetus for the masses' initiative and creativity.

As Marx said, "Each step of real movement is worth more than a dozen programs."

Our immortal Marxist-Leninist teaching provides us with examples and concepts of how to work so that the efforts invested render the most profit and human and material-technological potential is not left idle.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria has reached peaks that our brightest ancestors only dreamed of. In over 4 decades our country has been transformed, and it has traveled a long way in its development. Today we and our friends can justifiably say that the socialist period in the 13 centuries of Bulgaria is our golden age. We say this with pride and happiness, and mean it both as an evaluation and a starting point for new and even greater successes. This is so because stagnation and complacency are inadmissible for any communist party, and because the Communists are never satisfied with what has been achieved and strive toward higher goals and greater tasks in the name of their general goal.

THIS ETERNAL FEELING OF DISSATISFACTION IS SACRED. ALSO SACRED IS THE STRIVING TO SEARCH FOR WHAT IS NEW AND REVOLUTIONARY, TO SHOW HEROISM AND EVALUATE THE SITUATION SOBERLY, WITH A HIGH DEGREE OF STRICTNESS, CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM, CONSTANTLY TO LOOK FORWARD, REVEAL RESERVES, NAME WEAKNESSES PRECISELY, AND CONSTANTLY IMPROVE THE WORK STYLE -- IN THE PARTY, THE STATE, THE ECONOMIC AND PUBLIC ORGANIZATIONS -- EVERYWHERE. Criticism and self-criticism are vitally needed and important for everyone together and for each person individually. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated from the rostrum of the party congress, "THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY CANNOT RENEW ITSELF WITHOUT SELF-CRITICISM. THEREFORE, THE DEGREE TO WHICH CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM ARE DEVELOPED IS THE CRITERION FOR EVALUATING THE MATURITY OF THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY ITSELF."

Since the 12th BCP Congress our country has had a concrete program for its further development. The theoretical development and practical approaches contained in the works of Comrade Todor Zhivkov in recent years and the decisions of the 1984 National BCP Conference and the February 1985 BCP Central Committee Plenum, armed the cadres and working people, as well as the nation, with a wealth of new ideas, methods, ways, and means. New and modern requirements were outlined. They were necessitated by the intensification and the broadest application of the latest scientific-technological achievements. They are fateful requirements, because they allow for the utilization of the advantages of our socialist social system while implementing the scientific-technological evolution, and thus we will be able to eliminate the lagging that now characterizes our economy in comparison with the achievements of the more developed states. The thoughts, will and energy of the Communists and all people have been dedicated to this programmatic task. This is BECAUSE THE FURTHER CONSTRUCTION OF THE DEVELOPED SOCIALIST SOCIETY AND THE HAPPINESS AND WELL-BEING OF EVERY BULGARIAN FAMILY AND SOCIALIST PERSONALITY IN BULGARIA DEPEND ON THE SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS TASK.

We are now facing the 13th BCP Congress, which will no doubt focus our attention on the problems of implementing the scientific-technological revolution. This is now the highway that we as a party and state shall follow in constructing the mature socialist society. The qualitatively new tasks that emerge require us to be constantly concerned with perfecting, enriching, and vitalizing the style and methods of work, and revolutionary thought and action.

The constant orientation toward the decisive, key future problems of socialist construction, initiative, a comprehensive scientific approach, a political approach, impeccable service to the party cause, an uncompromising struggle against negative phenomena, regardless of who the perpetrator may be, irreconcilability toward empty words, flamboyancy, and liberalism, a most businesslike and concrete attitude -- these are some of the characteristics of the style that is now acquiring a special value. And the most important and decisive factor of all is the skill of working with the people, maintaining the closes possible relations with them, showing care and concern for their problems, and supporting their justified demands.

Our party has accumulated valuable and positive experience in all areas of its activity. This experience grew richer after the 12th BCP Congress. Innovation characterizes the work of many okrug and municipal party committees. For example, recently Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee achieved a great deal in the struggle to introduce new developments for effective utilization of high scientific achievements. Thanks to the initiative of the collectives and people looking for something new, and with the support of the party, the okrug's agriculture has strengthened to become one of the leading ones in the country. This is a result of the tasks being correctly developed and their implementation being constantly and effectively controlled, timely assistance being sought, and the requirement of strict accountability for unimplemented or poorly implemented tasks. The Burgas Okrug BCP Committee has also produced durable successes in implementing the best achievements of scientific-technological progress. The system the okrug has established for using brigades to mobilize the working people in order to introduce innovations more quickly has proved its advantages. Gabrovo, Razgrad, and many other okrugs and cities also have had worthwhile achievements.

One cannot, however, ignore the fact that together with the positive elements, the social practice also includes many negative phenomena. THE BASIC WEAKNESSES SLOWING THE RATE OF DEVELOPMENT MUST BE SOUGHT IN THE AREA OF WORK STYLE AND METHODS. CONSEQUENTLY, IT IS IN THIS AREA THAT THE MAIN EFFORTS OF THE CADRES AT ALL LEVELS AND IN ALL SPHERES SHOULD BE CONCENTRATED.

Certain contradictions between good theoretically feasible developments and inadequate concrete actions are evident. Now there is no party committee that does not clearly understand what the tasks are, what is to be done, and what the direction of the activities is. However, sincerity requires that we admit that the efforts to implement the set programs are far from energetic and effective. This contradiction and THE LACK OF UNITY BETWEEN INTENTIONS AND DEEDS -- THIS IS NOW THE MAIN WEAKNESS OF OUR WORK STYLE AND METHODS.

Facts? There are enough.

Our party has a detailed long-term program on improving quality and of a NATIONAL BCP CONFERENCE WAS HELD ON THIS SUBJECT. HERE AND THERE SOMETHING HAS BEEN DONE BUT ON THE WHOLE WORK HAS NOT MOVED FORWARD DECISIVELY. The ministries do not even have their own programs on improving quality, and they are not acting comprehensively on this issue. The trusts, combines, and enterprises have not adopted a new approach.

They have not energetically undertaken this exceptional economic, social, and political task energetically, and still cannot boast of any significant achievements. Low-quality goods continue to be sent to the markets, and one does not notice any alarm or calls for strict personal responsibility.

Apparently everybody knows the role of the economic mechanism. There are guidelines, and many party documents have been issued. Appeals have also been published; however, there is a lack of consistency, strictness, and decisiveness in organizing the work on the principles of the economic approach and its mechanism. THEREFORE, THERE IS A BRIGADE ORGANIZATION BUT THERE ARE NOT ENOUGH BRIGADES OF THE NEW TYPE containing the entire spectrum of requirements -- cost accounting, social functions, and so forth. Therefore, the remuneration the people receive still does not represent a direct result of their labor. Therefore there are no economic stimuli and incentives.

The proposition that the state is the owner and the collective the manager of socialist property is a very valuable one. However, the necessary material preconditions for fully "activating" this proposition have unfortunately not been created. So far the activity has been limited to general talking and verbal agitation.

We can continue with the facts. Examples can be found daily in the newspapers, in the radio and television broadcasts, and around our places of work.

The big question is this: Where are we to look for the reasons for the contradiction that has been pointed out? What is to be done?

THE REASONS FOR THE CONTRADICTION POINTED OUT ARE TO BE FOUND FIRST IN THE FACT THAT WORK STYLE AND METHODS LAG A CERTAIN WAY BEHIND THE NEEDS OF LIFE. THE STEREOTYPES, HABITS, AND MANNER THAT HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATED, AND THAT NOW ARE AN OBSTACLE, MUST BE RAPIDLY AND ABSOLUTELY OVERCOME.

What do we have in mind?

We mean to say that a significant part of the efforts of responsible and leading party, state, economic, and administrative cadres are wasted. IN MANY PLACES THESE EFFORTS REPRESENT MERELY A CASE OF PRESSING THE GAS PEDAL WITHOUT ENGAGING THE GEARS -- A LARGE AMOUNT OF MEETINGS, SESSIONS, CONFERENCES, DISCUSSIONS.... Even the committees known for their initiative and creativity are not alien to this deformation of style. It has become an accepted practice to convene dozens of people for whatever reason, and to waste their precious time when they could be working directly in the collectives. The lower units often copy the practice of the higher authorities, and if the higher committee has had a plenum on some matter, it is considered almost imperative to hold similar plenums at the lower levels. Why? Does this not engage people in commissions, writing memorandums and briefings, reports and decisions, thus preventing sensible ideas from being transferred directly and quickly into practice? And when we add the fact that decisions and instructions are "parachuted" from above, limit the initiative of the primary party organizations and waste their time, it is clear that this practice must be stopped. Of course, in order to do so, WE NEED A NEW APPROACH ALSO ON THE PART OF THE HIGH-RANKING ORGANS. THEY MUST EVALUATE THE WORK OF THEIR SUBORDINATES NOT ACCORDING TO THE DISCUSSIONS, MEETINGS, AND CONFERENCES THAT HAVE BEEN CONDUCTED AND DOCUMENTS WORKED OUT, BUT ACCORDING TO THE CONCRETE RESULTS OF THE ACTUAL EFFORTS. UNFORTUNATELY EVALUATION IS NOW BEING DONE MOST EASILY, QUICKLY, AND FREQUENTLY ON THE BASIS OF THE QUERIES RELATED TO "ACTIVITY THAT HAS BEEN DEVELOPED."

This is not the first time we have posed this question. The party did not begin to be occupied with the struggle against time wasting only yesterday. Nevertheless, no results have been evident. Time demands categorically that we free ourselves from the superfluous and from verbosity, from repeating generally known truths time and again, and from the pure waste of time. The initiative must come from the top and move down to the bottom.

The first leaders of the party committees, ministries, departments, and public organizations must personally consider the introduction of a businesslike style as their main task. They must not allow an avalanche of meetings to engulf their subordinates. The holding of "5-minute meetings" and "short operational meetings," and the incidental convocation of meetings with many participants that go on for several hours must be considered a negative characteristic of the most senior participant in the meeting.

We must say openly that one has to struggle against wasting time, and the struggle is to be conducted by everybody, everywhere, and at all times. This is so because the bookishness, bureaucracy, and formalism, which have become so well established in our everyday life, get their life's blood precisely from this tendency to hold meetings.

Despite the clear instructions, IN MANY PLACES PEOPLE ARE STILL SUSCEPTIBLE TO FLAMBOYANCY, COMPLACENCY, AND IDLE NOISE. Efforts and means are wasted on events that are organized only in order to embellish a report and that do not touch the heart and soul of the participants. This repels people and creates a skeptical frame of mind. But with whose knowledge and agreement are these things done? Does the relevant party committee not give its blessing to these events in almost all cases? Is it not the party organizations that are mostly responsible for securing so many people for a given event?

THE LIBERALISM THAT HAS ALREADY BECOME WIDESPREAD is an especially serious weakness and an absolutely unacceptable phenomenon. On the one hand many committees, departments, and organizations are accustomed to embellishing their reports and thus misleading their leaders. "Inconvenient" facts are withheld, accidents are covered up, and negative phenomena and events are made light of. On the other hand there is no merciless struggle being conducted against everything that besmirches socialism and against those who defraud our society and live parasitically on its back. Instead of sharpness and principlemindedness there is conciliation, reconciliation, and sometimes an open or concealed defense of guilty people. From the mass media and public opinion we know of cases of corruption in the area of soccer. Can we overlook the responsibility of the relevant cadres? Can a "slush fund" exist without the tacit agreement of the first secretary of the relevant party committee? Can unworthy attempts to lure individual athletes be made without the knowledge of the relevant secretaries and other responsible figures of the party committees? The question is this: If such things are not assessed in a principled way and severely punished, how can we speak of any style, strictness, and justice? Some people dispense the state and pursue generously, and encounter no opposition for a long time. The case of Pavel Georgiev Benov, the former deputy chairman of the agro-industrial union in Aksakovo village, Varna Okrug, is well known. He received a loan and construction materials at lower prices for his personal villa. He used workers from the fodder shop in the village of Ignatievo in the construction of his villa as well as trucks and cars from the agro-industrial union. Petur Ivanov, the former secretary of the Executive Committee of the Sofia Vasil Levski District People's Council, received bribes for the allocation of apartments, and together with his assistants stole 45,000 leva from our citizens. The two have been sentenced, but were there not administrative and party leaders around them? Who should have been first to discover or sense the outrages and punish them most severely?

Scandalous facts, are they not? But is the liberalism shown not even more scandalous? And do the people who show this liberalism know how these and many other facts are reflected in the consciousness and mood of the working people? Do they bear in mind the fact that apathy can appear, skeptism can freeze the soul, and people can even be pushed toward crime? After all, the logical conclusion -- "if others are not being punished it means that it is possible to do it" -- is well known.

The shortcomings are not abstract. They have their perpetrators. Towards them one must demonstrate consistent party strictness, help them, but also apply the requirements of the BCP regulations without any compromises. Recently, for instance, Ivan Dimitrov, secretary of the Ruse Okrug BCP Committee, was removed for rudely violating party principles and morals. Other leading figures have also been punished. The fact that such decisions are not widely publicized, so that maximum ideological and moral lessons can be drawn by all people is yet another matter.

One must note with regret that in many cases violations by the Communists are not being discussed by the primary party organizations and the higher committees. Why? Do they not trust the power of the collective? In a quarter of the cases in which penalities have been imposed by the party committees, the organization to which the punished person belongs has not been notified. Where then is the educational value of the penalty? Is this not a deformation of style that has no place in our everyday life -- in the party, state, public, and administrative organs and organizations?

Another evil phenomenon is the existence here and there of FLATTERY, SERVILITY, AND PERSONAL DEVOTION TO THE LEADING FIGURE. There are leaders who are intoxicated by sweet flattery, accept the superlatives as a real evaluation of their possibilities, and allow others to render them direct and indirect services and favors, and thus find themselves in a state of dependency. As a result they are not free to act with the entire strictness of the principles against people to whom they owe something. This leads to personal favors, violations of party morals, aggravation of the atmosphere, and irreparable damage to the masses' consciousness.

The party's style of work and principlemindedness is a sacred achievement of our party. Anyone who violates them must be corrected, and if he refuses to learn -- he must be appropriately punished. The first leaders must set the tone of this activity. No one has the right to slip from daily party control.

There are a few months left before the 13th BCP Congress. We are entering the stage of the accountability-election meetings in the primary party organizations. Questions of the style and method of work must be a central issue for the committees and all Communists. We must make use of this great and sincere precongressional discussion that is beginning in order to justly and strictly discuss the situation at all levels and in all areas, to express opinions on the causes of the situation, and adopt effective measures for removing the weaknesses that have been identified.

What is needed is deeds and not words. We need real revolutionary thought and action, decisions that anticipate events, a leap forward, and new quality, but not cosmetics. We need a high revolutionary charge in everybody as well as readiness to participate in the struggle against deviations from socialist morals and the Leninist April style of work. We need criticism and self-criticism, and maximum publicity, so that everybody can draw conclusions from each specific case.

Our party is strong with its history, Marxist-Leninist ideology, lucidity of thought, and correct style of activity. Now it is necessary to coordinate all the elements of the style and methods of work with the requirements of the new stage, and to act always and everywhere in a Leninist and April manner in the name of the prosperity and successes of our socialist motherland, and in the name of implementing the general April line. This is an order to everybody.

WORLD ENERGY CONFERENCE SESSION OPENS 16 SEP

AU161930 Sofia BTA in English 1541 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 16 (BTA) -- A session of the Executive Council of the World Energy Conference, the largest international organisation on energy issues, opened here today. The session is attended by 300 representatives from almost 50 countries. The president of the organisation, Mr. Satish Chandran, is also present.

The participants will concentrate on the issues which have been proposed for discussion at the session of the World Energy Conference to be held next year in France. Among the topics are the rational use of energy in various spheres, the growing role of electricity in the energy balance, environment pollution related to the use of energy, the obtaining of methanol from coal, etc.

In his message of greeting read by Mr. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power engineering, Prime Minister Grisha Filipov stressed that the advance of the economy of all countries depends on the development of new technologies for using the now traditional energy sources and of new and restorable energy sources. In order to achieve this we attach paramount importance to the expanding and deepening of international cooperation in this field, Mr. Grisha Filipov pointed out. We support all initiatives to this end and we actively participate in their realization.

Wishing the session fruitful work, Mr. Grisha Filipov expressed his belief that it will contribute to the solving of the energy problem which is of such great importance for mankind.

LEGAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH MONGOLIA

AU171444 Sofia BTA in English 1112 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Sofia, September 17 (BTA) -- The regular exchange of statutes and other legal papers on the issues of state, economic, social and cultural construction and on the activity of legal bodies, visits of delegations, placing at each other's disposal of literature about law, of education plans, programmes and methodical developments for organization of the qualification of the legal workers -- these are the main items in the protocol for cooperation between the ministries of justice of Bulgaria and Mongolia which was signed yesterday. The document extends for the 1986-1990 period and was signed by Mr. Origiyn Jambaldorj, minister of justice of Mongolia, and Mrs. Svetla Daskalova, minister of justice of Bulgaria.

During his visit in this country the Mongolian guest was received by Mr. Chudomir Aleksandrov, deputy chiarman of the Council of Ministers, and Mr. Velko Palin, head of the CC of the BCP's "Social and National Security" Department.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER FALUVEGI BEGINS VISIT

Meets With Strougal

LD161222 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 16 Aug 85

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, federal premier, received in Prague today Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier, and chairman of the National Planning Office of the Hungarian People's Republic.

During their discussion both representatives praised the results achieved in the development of relations between both countries and noted that the necessary conditions for their intensification have been created. They also exchanged information on coordination of their national economic plans for the 1986-1990 period and stressed their interest in increased production cooperation and specialization aimed at accelerated technological development, the modernization of production, and a broader exchange of goods.

Meets Potac; Signs Trade Pact

LD170143 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of Hungary's National Planning Office, signed a concluding protocol in Prague today on coordination of the national economic plans between the two countries for the 1986-1990 period.

It is envisaged that bilateral trade will increase by over 20 percent. The decisive element in the development of economic relations continues to be engineering. Mutual deliveries of the key fuels and raw materials will continue. On the basis of cooperation and specialization agreements, the cooperation in chemical industry will develop dynamically, the mutual deliveries of medicaments will grow significantly, and exchange of consumer goods will expand. Joint effort is directed toward accelerating scientific-technological progress as the most important factor of intensification of the national economy.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF HUNGARY'S VARKONYI

Meets With Chnoupek

AU121420 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Excerpt] Prague (CTK) -- During their morning talks, ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi also exchanged views on key problems of current international developments. They stressed the need to further strengthen their close mutual cooperation in the international field, along bilateral lines as well as within the framework of the united and coordinated course of action with fraternal countries that belong to the Warsaw Pact. This is especially important today because averting the danger of a nuclear war and preventing the militarization of space is coming to the fore with increasing urgency. Assessing the international situation, the two ministers stressed that alghough it is less dramatic than a few months ago, it continues to be complicated and tense because the most reactionary circles of imperialism have not given up their endeavor to gain military supremacy over the socialist countries, are initiating new rounds of the arms race, and are inciting tension and confrontation in hotbeds of tension in various parts of the planet.

They stressed that in a situation in which many shadows and dangers continue to cloud the political horizon, the political dialogue of states with different social systems is assuming particularly great importance. The usefulness of this dialogue was confirmed once again by the results of the recent Helsinki meeting of foreign affairs ministers of states signatory to the CSCE Final Act. In this connection the two ministers discussed concrete steps in mutual coordination between the CSSR and the Hungarian People's Republic aimed at further developing the process of detente and transferring this process into the military area.

They expressed the hope that, in defiance of all existing obstacles, the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting would contribute to arriving at a better understanding of the intentions of the other side and would lay the foundations for a new stage of mutual relations and for a turn for the better in the overall international situation. This would be beneficial, above all, for the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons in Geneva, where no signs of tangible results have become apparent so far, through no fault of the Soviet side. In this connection the two ministers voiced great appreciation for the latest Soviet proposals and initiatives, especially for the USSR's moratorium on all nuclear explosions announced by Mikhail Gorbachev, an act that is worthy of being followed. Ministers Bohuslav Chnoupek and Peter Varkonyi exchanged views on the forthcoming 40th session of the General Assembly. They stressed the sincere interest of their countries in further strengthening the role of this worldwide organization in solving main international problems, by way of consistent observation of the principles and aims of the UN Charter. Speaking about the work of their delegations, they described as their basic task actively and offensively asserting, in close coordination with other fraternal socialist countries, the united line contained in joint documents of the highest representatives of the countries of the socialist community. Emphasis should be placed on the priority issues -- averting the threat of a nuclear war and preventing the militarization of space.

The talks confirmed the complete unity of the two sides' views and positions on all international political issues.

Chnoupek, Varkonyi Toasts

AU121336 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 11 Sep 85 pp 1-2

[Text] Prague (CTK) -- Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister, and his wife gave a festive lunch in Cernin Palace yesterday in honor of Peter Varkonyi, Hungarian foreign minister, and his wife.

It was attended by Dalibor Hanes, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Vladimir Blazek and Michal Sabolcik, ministers of the federal government; and other representatives of our political and public life. Ondrej Durej and Bela Kovacs, the ambassadors of the two countries, were also present.

In the course of the lunch both ministers proposed toasts. Bohuslav Chnoupek said that the working people of our homeland, who are going through an intensive period of implementing the resolutions of the 16th CPCZ Congress and preparing for the 17th congress, very attentively followed the course of the 13th MSZMP Congress. This congress fully confirmed that the path toward socialism fulfills the aspirations of the Hungarian people and that the party continuously strives for the prosperity and comprehensive development of the Hungarian people.

We can note with satisfaction, Bohuslav Chnoupek went on to say, that the balance sheet of the results of Czechoslovak-Hungarian relations in all areas and at all levels is positive.

The core of these relations is the continuous strengthening of the Marxist-Leninist cooperation between our fraternal parties, their central committees, and their highest representatives, Comrades Gustav Husak and Janos Kadar. The conclusions reached during their meeting last November, in particular, laid down new tasks and opened new possibilities for the further development of friendly relations and comradely cooperation. Our economic cooperation has been undergoing dynamic development. Last year this cooperation totalled almost R1.5 billion, which was a 6 percent increase over the preceding period.

Today's comradely, open, and highly constructive talks confirm the unity of our standpoints on solving current international problems. We jointly note that the most important task of the present is to avert the threat of nuclear war and the militarization of space, to achieve disarmament, and to preserve world peace. That is why we attribute foremost importance to further strengthening the unity of the socialist countries on the principles of socialist internationalism; to consolidating the cohesion of their ranks in jointly defending socialism within the Warsaw Pact; and to intensifying the close coordination of their foreign political activites. There exists no alternative today to resolution of the key problems of war and peace by way of a political dialogue on the basis of equality and equal security. We therefore fully support the peace-promoting proposals of the USSR, especially its moratorium on all nuclear explosions and the proposals submitted in the UN concerning international cooperation in the peaceful exploration of space and the ban on the militarization of space.

At the close of his speech, the Czechoslovak foreign minister expressed the conviction that the talks, which form an integral part of the coordination of the fraternal socialist countries' joint course of action, will positively contribute to the further development of our bilateral relations and that they will contribute to the joint cause of peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

Peter Varkonyi stressed that the regular talks of the two countries' foreign ministers provide an opportunity for a useful exchange of views on international issues and contribute to strengthening cooperation and deepening friendship between Hungary and Czechoslovakia. They are in keeping with the foreign political activity of the socialist community.

"We can note with satisfaction," he said, "that our talks, which are also today marked by an open, comradely, and friendly atmosphere, testify to the unanimity of our views. Our people follow very attentively and with full appreciation the socialist building work of fraternal Czechoslovakia. We rejoice at the great successes you have scored in all sectors of life in implementing the resolution of the 16th congress, and in building a developed socialist society. We highly value the active and consistent foreign policy of the CSSR, which evokes respect and is an important contribution to the cause of peace and progress and to implementation of the socialist community's coordinated foreign policy."

Peter Varkonyi then spoke about internal political developments in the Hungarian People's Republic. He said that preparation of the 13th MSZMP Congress and its course showed that the decisive majority of the people support socialist goals and is ready to work toward them. This at the same time demonstrates the socialist national unity of Hungarian society. "Even though the international situation continues to be tense," he went on to say, "certain favorable signs are becoming apparent in East-West relations. Together with other members of the Warsaw Pact, in proportion to our possibilities, we will do everything to preserve the results of detente and reduce armament in the interest of eliminating a nuclear war. We are promoting the attainment of these goals by enhancing our international activity. We are glad that in this struggle we are able to cooperate with our Czechoslovak comrades and friends."

In concluding his speech, Peter Varkonyi expressed thanks for the kind and friendly reception accorded him in Prague.

Communique Issued

AU131045 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 12 Sep 85 p 2

["Communique on the Official, Friendly Visit by the Hungarian People's Republic's Foreign Minister to the CSSR"]

[Text] Peter Varkonyi, foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic, paid an official, friendly visit to the CSSR from 10 to 11 September 1985 at the invitation of Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR foreign minister.

The foreign minister of the Hungarian People's Republic was received by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal.

Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek briefed each other on the results of socialist construction in the two countries, discussed the state of Hungarian-Czechoslovak relations and the tasks connected with their development, and exchanged views on the most burning issues of the international situation.

They noted with satisfaction that relations between the two countries are based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, socialist internationalism, and joint interests and goals, and that they have reached a high level and continue to develop in all spheres.

The two ministers expressed concern over the tense situation in the world that has resulted from the policy of the most aggressive forces of imperialism, especially in the United States, which has not given up efforts to achieve military supremacy and escalate the arms race, and is taking steps toward expanding it into space. The two sides are firmly convinced that even in this tense international situation realistic possibilities exist to curb the efforts of extremist forces and to halt and reverse the dangerous processes. Favorable conditions for this would be established by the success of the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. They welcomed the forthcoming Soviet-American summit meeting. In this connection they voiced great appreciation and full support for the Soviet peace initiatives and stressed the importance of the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions. They consider it important that the American side, while preserving the principles of equality and equal security, assume a constructive attitude and that it contribute to improving the international atmosphere.

The Hungarian People's Republic and the CSSR continue to strive consistently to reduce the danger of a military confrontation on our continent. In the interest of this aim, they actively approach the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. They are convinced that the conclusion of comprehensive political agreements, particularly on mutually renouncing the use of military force, would help to promote peaceful cooperation among the states of Europe. They hold the view that the impasse of the Vienna talks should be overcome as soon as possible. They are also striving to make the Budapest Cultural Forum an organic part of the process of detente.

The two sides expressed their grave concern in connection with the continuing tension in the Middle East and spoke out in favor of a comprehensive and just solution respecting the interests of all sides concerned. They described the situation in Central America and the Caribbean as disquieting, assured the Republic of Nicaragua of their solidarity, and expressed support for the positive efforts of the states of the Contadora Group.

They condemned the policy of apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, which claims many human lives.

They voiced support for the consistent policy of the SRV, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, and the PRK aimed at normalizing the situation in Southeast Asia through negotiations.

The talks of Peter Varkonyi and Bohuslav Chnoupek, which were held in a cordial and comradely atmosphere and were marked by a full unanimity of views, were useful and beneficial.

Peter Varkonyi invited Bohuslav Chnoupek for an official visit. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

HAMAN RECEIVES CPSU MANUFACTURING OFFICIAL

LD161629 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1330 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Josef Haman, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, met today with a study delegation of the CPSU Central Committee led by Leonid Bobikin, the first deputy director of the Department of Light and Consumer Goods of the CPSU Central Committee. Josef Haman acquainted the guests with the progress of preparations for the annual membership meetings and for the 17th CPCZ Central Committee Presidium aimed at fulfilling this year's plan and at preparation for the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

Leonid Bobikin informed Josef Haman about Soviet measures for the further development of consumer goods production, widening and increasing the quality of services to the citizens, and improving the planning and management of these spheres.

TU HEAD HOFFMANN, SFRY COUNTERPART MEET

LD172108 Prague CTK in English 1940 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, Sept 17 (CTK) -- Talks between a delegation of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions, headed by its chairman Lazar Djodjic, started here today.

Representatives of the two trade unions informed each other about topical tasks in the implementation of the conclusions of the 10th and 11th congress of their organizations, and discussed the results of cooperation and the possibilities of its further development, stressing the significance of increasing effectiveness of cooperation of trade unions of the socialist countries.

They discussed the development of the international situation, deteriorated due to the militarist policy of the U.S. ruling circles, and voiced a resolute protest against U.S. tests of space weapons which are a dangerous step towards the militarization of outer space, the escalation of armament and a nuclear conflict. In this connection they stressed the necessity to strengthen the unity of action of the international trade union movement in the struggle for maintaining and strengthening peace.

Chairman of the Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Karel Hoffmann informed the Yugoslav guests about new methods and forms of the work of the Czechoslovak revolutionary trade union movement which help improve its activity.

Head of the Yugoslav delegation Lazar Djodjic spoke about the implementation of a long-term program of economic stabilization in the country and the share of trade unionists in overcoming the present complicated economic situation.

EFFORTS TO 'UPGRADE' TRADE WITH WEST SUGGESTED

DW171954 Duesseldorf HANDELSBLATT in German 17 Sep 85 p 2

[Christa Meyer-Koester dispatch From Brno: "Trade With West Upgraded']

[Excerpts] The CSSR's foreign trade policy toward Western partners is characterized by cautious pragmatism. Ideological reservations that 1 or 2 years ago were considered unshakable have now been set aside in favor of higher economic efficiency.

This is demonstrated in particular by the fact that the CSSR now also wants to make possible the founding of mixed companies with Western capital investment of up to 49 percent and guaranteed profit transfer. In this respect, mainly high-technology joint ventures are planned.

There are several reasons for this surprising change of mind. On the one hand there are high inevstment requirements in the electrical engineering and electronics industries. In this connection, it was stressed on the fringes of the Brno fair that enough foreign currency is available. On the other hand, there is also the line pursued by Moscow that economic relations with Western Europe should be made a stabilizing factor of policy between the superpowers.

Western exhibitors at the Brno machine fair, which ends on Wednesday, have realized the change in particular by the quality of their negotiations, which are generally described as more relaxed and more concrete than in previous years. For concrete projects like the construction of new production plants of the Skoda automobile works Mlada Boleslav, Western technologies -- probably from the FRG -- will be imported. The same holds true for the production of tractors and the chemical industry.

The CSSR also wants to conlude coopertion agreements in machine building and agricultural machine building. It was stressed time and again that the FRG, followed by Austria and Switzerland, is the most important Western trade partner. Nonetheless, we must be prepared for stronger Italian and French competition.

CHNOUPEK ON USSR, CSSR UN ARMS PROPOSALS

LD172152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek, head of the Czechoslovak delegation to the UN General Assembly, gave an interview today to reporters of CTK and RUDE PRAVO to mark the beginning of the 40th UN General Assembly.

Bohuslav Chnoupek said the CSSR considers the initiative proposed by the USSR to the 40th UN General Assembly session about international cooperation for the peaceful use of space and the exclusion of its militarization to be highly topical. The Czechoslovak delegation will take an active part in implementing the ideas contained in this Soviet proposal and will strive for the adoption of effective measures to prevent an arms race in space.

With regard to the forthcoming Soviet-American summit, the CSSR delegation wishes to state that it is an important opportunity for deepening dialogue between the USSR and the United States. Maximum attention will naturally be given to implementation of the entire set of disarmament initiatives of socialist countries. A place of honor among the peace proposals of socialist countries in the UN is held by initiatives of the CSSR itself. We point to the declaration on international cooperation for achieving the goal of disarmament, the resolution about international cooperation for disarmament that the CSSR wishes to continue to put into practice this year, bearing in mind the new important proposals of socialist countries.

OFFICIAL VIEWS SOCIAL WELFARE IMPROVEMENTS

AU131210 [Editorial Report] Prague PRACE in Czech on 11 September on page 4 carries a 1,000-word interview given by Vladimir Marik, CSSR deputy minister of labor and social affairs, to unnamed PRACE staff journalists. The interview, the date and place of which are not specified, is published under the headline "Measures in the Interest of the Working People."

In his first reply to PRACE questions, Marik discusses improvements in social policy since the beginning of the current 5-year plan. He notes that nearly Kcs8 billion have been spent on "new measures" in the sphere of social care since the beginning of 1981 and reviews the most important of these measures: two increases in family allowances in the past 5 years; the increase in maternity allowances and introduction of maternity allowances for mothers taking care of their first child; the introduction of family allowances for apprentices regardless of their own income; higher sickness benefits paid to young people; and extension of the shortest paid leave from 2 to 3 weeks for nearly 500,000 young employees. He notes the reduction from 20 to 15 years of the number of years underground miners must spend working in deep mines in order to be entitled to an underground miner's pension. He also notes the increase in the highest monthly pension payable to miners from Kcs2,500 to Kcs2,820. In addition, Marik says, miners now also enjoy advantages in sickness benefits because the maximum daily net pay used for the computation of sickness benefits has been raised from Kcs120 to Kcs180.

In the next part of the interview, Marik then explains measures "adopted by the government in midyear, in cooperation with the Revolutionary Trade Union Council," to "deepen the preferential treatment" of some additional professions. He says that effective 1 July 1985, employees "working with proven carcinogens or involved in processes bearing carcinogenic risks" will be transferred to the so-called "first work category," which will allow them to retire at the age of 58. The complete list of these professions is to be compiled by the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs, in cooperation with individual ministries and trade unions, by the end of this year. Another government decree that went into effect on 1 July 1985, Marik says, concerns the preferential treatment of maintenance and service workers employed at "workplaces involving risks." Marik notes that employees of nuclear power plants, steel mills, heavy chemical industry, heavy engineering,and other branches will be affected, but does not specify the nature of the "preferential treatment."

BRIEFS

URBAN MEETS GDR TRADE MINISTER -- Brno, 16 Sep (ADN) -- The foreign trade ministers of the GDR and CSSR, Horst Soelle and Bohumil Urban, met for a talk in Brno today on the sidelines of the Brno International Engineering Trade Fair. They discussed practical steps and agreed measures in preparation for the 1986-1990 long-term trade agreement and the 1986 annual protocol. Horst Soelle familiarized himself during his visit to the Brno fair with metal-processing industry and electro-technical/electronic industry products of the CSSR and inspected GDR exhibition stands [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1835 GMT 16 Sep 85 LD]

EAST BERLIN VIEWS NATO 'AUTUMN FORGE' MANEUVERS

LD172128 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The annual "Autumn Forge" NATO maneuvers will continue from now until mid-October. Each year around 250,000 soldiers take part in the various exercises, which extend from Norway to Turkey and the adjoining sea areas. At the same time, confidence-building measures are being discussed in Stockholm within the CSCE framework. Military exercises play an important role here. The NATO maneuvers and the Stockholm conference are the subject of a commentary from our special correspondent, Guenter Leuschner:

[Leuschner] To come straight to the point: Military exercises are held by all armies and no one at the Stockholm conference is suggesting that they should be abolished as such; a different matter is at issue. Since, in particular, larger maneuvers and troop movements in Europe can produce uncertainty and doubts about intentions and aims, there should be prior warning of such maneuvers and their size should be reduced as far as possible. In addition, observers should be exchanged. There are, of course, still considerable differences as to how and when all this should take place.

Let us take as an example the NATO autumn maneuvers: 250,000 soldiers -- the average figure involved each year -- is an enormous number. The larger the maneuvers are, the greater is the mistrust, naturally, about their intentions. The socialist countries therefore propose the renunciation of large-scale maneuvers that involve more than 40,000 soldiers in Europe. As a whole, NATO has so far been opposed to this.

To go into greater detail, FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU wrote on 6 September that the most spectacular individual exercise in this year's series of maneuvers is the crossing of the Elbe by a number of Bundeswehr divisions, which, supported by other NATO troop units, is to take place on 16 and 17 September. The exercise is called "Trutzige Sachsen" ("Defiant Saxons"). A total of 60,000 soldiers are to participate. Although the paper adds that a "security distance" of 10 km from the GDR frontier will be observed in the exercise, one can imagine that this is not very reassuring for the Warsaw Pact countries. That it would be preferable not just to give prior warning of such maneuvers and invite observers, but to renounce them altogether is obvious. We are willing to do so.

A second example: A week ago NATO naval and air force maneuvers began in the North and Baltic Seas, which, according to newspaper reports, involve over 140 warships and several hundred aircraft. A BBC commentary stated that in this maneuver a new, offensive naval strategy was being tested that included direct attacks against Soviet naval bases. It is only natural that this worries our side. The socialist countries are thus proposing here in Stockholm that there should also be at least prior warning of independent exercises of naval forces in Europe and the adjoining sea areas that involve more than 30 warships and 100 aircraft. NATO has also been opposed to this so far. It wants to exclude completely such naval and air maneuvers from confidence-building measures. The fact that with current weapons technology the security of our continent is by no means threatened only by land forces, and that aircraft and ships are at least as much of a potential threat cannot seriously be doubted. Incidentally, the Americans themselves learned from their bitter experience at Pear Harbor that surprise attacks are by no means confined to land forces.

Neither the present opposition to limiting maneuvers nor the exclusion of the air and naval forces from confidence-building by the United States and other NATO states here at the Stockholm conference can thus meet with understanding from the other participating states. It merely poses new questions, questions that do not exactly contribute to confidence-building.

VIOLATION OF AIRSPACE BY FRG AIRCRAFT PROTESTED

LD171130 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1055 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- On 13 September 1985 a Cessna single-engine aircraft from the FRG with the registration letters D-ECNV violated GDR airspace in Erfurt Bezirk. The airspace violator was called on by the forces responsible for the air sovereighty of the GDR to land, and then landed in the area of Eisenach. The pilot is FRG citizen Peter Fenn. He was handed over to the responsible investigative organs for clarification of the causes of the airspace violation.

The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG protested to the FRG Federal Chancellor's Office on Tuesday against the violation of GDR airspace and expressed the expectation that steps will be taken by the responsible organs in the FRG to rule out violations of GDR airspace in the future.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF LIU NINGYI-LED PRC GROUP

Housing Projects Visited

AU131844 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On 11 September the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] visited renovated residential areas in Berlin. In Arcona Square the delegation, under the leadership of Liu Ningyi, member of the standing committee of the CPPCC National Committee, acquainted itself with the modernization and reconstruction of residential buildings in the central city ward. As city district architect Hannelore Vetter pointed out, to date some 3,300 apartments have been subjected to renovation work. Concurrently with the internal reconstruction, the facades have been beautified, open areas have been laid out, and the entire residential area has been fashioned artistically. In addition, among other things a market hall, a combined institution for children, and a youth club have been established.

Gerda Pallutz, chairwoman of the 14th residential ward committee, reported on the work of the National Front for the preservation and beautification of the buildings and of their environment. Also proof of this are the 20 maintenance agreements that have been concluded with the residents after personal talks. During a tour of the residential area, the delegation members were impressed by the extensive building work that is continuing the modernization efforts.

In the further course of the day the Chinese guests were given an overview, by means of a city model, of the further fashioning of the GDR capital as a political, economic, and intellectual-cultural center. The continuous implementation of the apartment building program was particularly evident in this context.

In the morning the delegation had visited the state border at the Brandenburg Gate.

Received by Herrmann

LD172131 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1752 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 17 Sep (ADN) -- Tuesday in Berlin, Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and the delegation of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference [CPPCC] led by Liu Ningyi, met for a friendly exchange of views.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction at the further development and deepening of the friendly relations between the GDR and PRC. Cooperation between the GDR National Front and the CPPCC would further contribute to this.

Liu Ningyi said he was impressed with the delegation's stay in Berlin and in Rostock and Potsdam Bezirke. It was evident everywhere that, beyond the ranks of the SED, all the social forces united in the GDR National Front are working with large-scale initiatives for the economic and social policy.

In the course of the discussion Joachim Herrmann explained topical internal and foreign policy questions relating to the 11th SED Congress. Approaching this event with high performance for the further strengthening of their socialist fatherland has become the concern of citizens of all classes and sections of society. The GDR supports the worldwide joining together of all forces in order to ward off a nuclear holocaust, bring about an improvement in the international situation, stop the arms race on earth, and prevent the militarization of space. The GDR supports the USSR's proposals to this effect and expresses the hope that the new round of negotiations between the USSR and United States in Geneva and the forthcoming meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan will lead to results in the interests of peace for mankind.

Liu Ningyi explained how the CPPCC under the leadership of the CPC is playing an active part in the socialist construction of its country. The policy of the PRC is aimed at preserving world peace. The PRC country needs this for her development, which is determined by large-scale projects in the interests of the people, Liu Ningyi said.

The same day the Chinese delegation visited Potsdam and Schloss Cecilienhof. The historic site of the Potsdam agreement has had 8,500,000 visitors from 140 countries since it was opened in 1952.

COURSE FOR IAEA VERIFICATION INSPECTORS BEGINS

LD161726 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1341 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Berlin, 16 Sep (ADN) -- A training course, organized by the GDR State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, began in Rossendorf near Dresden on Monday for future inspectors of the IAEA. This course, which is being held in the GDR already for the sixth time, trains scientists and technicians as international inspectors to verify for the IAEA adherence by the treaty states to regulations of the treaty on the nonproliferation of nuclear weapons.

The participants will be familiarized with the GDR's nuclear materials verification system and the monitoring methods used in practice through lectures, demonstrations, and exercises in the State Office for Nuclear Safety and Radiation Protection, the nuclear power station of Rheinsberg (GDR Potsdam Bezirk), and the Academy of Sciences Central Institute for Nuclear Research.

In conducting the training course, the GDR again stresses its will to make constructive contributions to further expansion of the IAEA verification system. The consolidation of this system is, in the interests of preventing the proliferation of nuclear weapons, a matter of prime importance in the cooperation of the socialist states in the IAEA.

JANUARY-JULY '85 ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE REPORT

AU130935 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 11 Sep 85 p 10

["Central Statistical Report on Economic Performance For January-July 1985"]

[Text] January-July 1985 (data as a percentage of figures for the same period last year)

Industrial state and cooperative enterprises (excluding small companies, small cooperatives etc.)

Volume of gross production value

Industry total		100.7
Within this:	Metallurgy	96.5
	Machine industry	102.1
	Chemical industry	104.0
	Building materials industry	93.5
	Light industry	100.1
	Food industry	98.5
Industry, excluding food industry		101.1
Number of employees		98.7
Gross product per employee		102.0
Average monthly wages per employee		108.4

Construction building industry [kivitelezoe epitoeipar]
(including small enterprises and small cooperatives)

Production of building industry	89.5
Number of employees	94.5
Average monthly wages per employee	106.3

Retail trade turnover (at current prices)		106.9
Within this:	Food, beverages and tobacco	106.9
	Articles of apparel	106.0
	Miscellaneous manufactured articles	107.2
Procurement		95.5
Within this:	Plant products	105.7
	Live animals	91.2
	Animal products	93.6

Production of transport enterprises

Goods delivery (based on goods-tonnage per kilometer)	95.9
Long-distance transport of passengers (based on passenger kilometers)	99.7
Population's revenue from central sources	108.6*

*(because part of the accumulations and incomes was used for business expenditures, the level of nominal incomes is about 1 percent lower than that of the overall population's revenue)

Consumer price index	106.9
Including the 1985 price changes	104.7

According to the figures of the Central Statistical Office, production of the state industrial and cooperative enterprises during January-July increased by 0.7 percent. Average daily production went up more rapidly, by 1.4 percent, because there was one working day less this year than last year. The branches of the sectors of the energy industry of mechanical engineering, and especially the chemical industry, increased their output, while production in the light industry stagnated. In the other main groups production decreased. Domestic sales of the industrial production sector increased by 0.7 percent, while export sales dropped by 0.5 percent compared to the same period last year. This decline in exports was mainly due to the decrease in food exports. Excluding food, industry increased its exports by 2.5 percent. The number of employees in the state industrial and cooperative enterprises dropped by 1.3 percent, and per-capita production increased by 2 percent.

The output of the construction building industry dropped by 10.5 percent in the last 7 months partly because of the cold winter and partly because of the demand for investments. This decrease was equally characteristic of the enterprises of the building industry as well as of the cooperative-type building contractors. The number of employees was 5.5 percent less than in the same period last year.

Sales of agricultural produce dropped by 4.5 percent and this decrease was mainly due to the 8.8 percent decrease in the procurement of live animals, and a 6.4 percent drop in sales of animal products (milk, eggs, wool). Procurement of live animals dropped compared to the same period last year: by 13.2 percent for slaughter pigs, 1.6 percent for slaughter cattle, and 2.9 percent for slaughter sheep.

Poultry sales remained unchanged as against last year's figures. Sales of plant products accounted for 30 percent of the total agricultural sales for the first 7 months and procurement in this sector increased by 5.7 percent.

Based on current prices retail trade was 6.9 percent higher; based on comparable prices it was 0.8 percent higher than in the same period last year. The highest increase, 3.3 percent, was registered in the store sales of food, beverages and tobacco. Sales of miscellaneous goods increased by 0.8 percent. There was a decrease in clothing sales by 3.7 percent, and in catering turnover by 1.7 percent. The level of prices in the retail trade increased by 6.1 percent as against the figures for last year, and within this prices of clothing showed the highest increase: 10.1 percent.

For investments by socialist bodies 83.7 billion forints were granted, 3.8 percent or 3.3 billion forints less than in January-July 1984. (Within this the July payments increased considerably, by 8 percent.) Payments for investments were far below last year's figures in the case of large investments; a decrease was also registered in investments by the councils and enterprises.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MOST 'DYNAMIC' in '85 OUTPUT

AU100857 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 7 Sep 85 pp 1, 7

[Article by "(Toth)": "Successful Half Year in the Chemical Industry -- Increased Production -- Less Backlog as of the Beginning of the Year"]

[Text] In the first half of 1985 the chemical industry showed the most dynamic development of all the various sectors of industry. This branch succeeded in attaining 2.7 percent growth of production and thus accounted for 22 percent of total industrial output.

The production of the energetics sector in the chemical industry exceeded the average performance, the production of the mineral oil processing sector increased by almost 5 percents and the gasoline production and distribution increased by 6 percent compared to the same time last year. A dynamic growth, more than 10 percent, was registered in the pharmaceutical sector, and a 3.5 percent increase in the plastic manufacturing industry, says the statement issued by the Central Executive at the session of the Chemical Industry Workers' Trade Union.

There was a decline in production in the rubber industry, the organic and non-organic chemical industry, in the chemical fertilizers and pesticides production, and in aluminum metallurgy. However, a significant growth was registered in July, thus making up for the losses due to energy restrictions in the beginning of the year. The greatest loss in reduction arose in the Peti nitrogen works, but more than 70 percent of the loss has already been made up and a similarly good result is shown by the Tisza and Borsod chemical plants, the Budapest chemical works, and the Nitrokemia Industrial Corporation.

According to the trade union survey the increased chemical production mostly benefitted exports. The exports to ruble-accountable countries increased by 10 percent, to hard-currency countries by 5 percent. The chemical industry has turned out to be the greatest exporter of the national economy in the first half year, ahead of the machine and food industries. In exports, the share of the mineral oil processing sector was 40 percent. In the main dollar exports increased because the Donai Mineral Oil Enterprise, the Borsod and Tisze chemical plants, the Biogal, the Alkaloida, the Reanal, the Budalakk, and the United Chemical Enterprises. Since the use of imported materials did not increase the sector's total balance improved.

The total profit of the chemical industry was higher than for the same time last year. Most successful of the branch were the rubber sector, the plastics and chemical fibers sector, the pharmaceutical industry, and the mineral oil processing sector. There was a decrease in the profits of the plastic processing sector, the chemical fertilizers and pesticides production, and in the organic and non-organic chemical industry.

Energy consumption in the chemical sector increased only slightly and successful saving programs were implemented in the Borsid and Tisza chemical plants. The total number of employees in the sector increased slightly, but there were fewer employees in the mineral oil processing, plastics and chemical fibers, and rubber industries.

Wages in the chemical industry increased above the average; the average wages increased by 11 percent in the first 6 months. The level of increase was between 4.7 and 13.7 percent. The increase of the wages was 4.7 percent in the mineral oil processing sector among the [metikal -- as published] chemistry workers, 5.7 percent in the bauxite mining industry, 9.6 percent in the rubber industry, 12.4 percent in the pharmaceutical industry, and 13.7 percent in the mineral oil processing industry.

The majority of the enterprises improved the system of work incentives. With regard to this a wage-increase was approved for trained craftsmen, workers engaged in heavy labor, direct production managers, degree holders, and managers. In other words a greater role is played in distribution by those who do heavy work, or are expected to perform higher duties or undertake responsibilities. Thus, some manual workers earn more than 7 forints per hour and white collar workers may earn 3,500 forints more per month than heretofore. Such a high increase of wages was implemented, for example, at the Tisze chemical plants, the EGIS pharmaceutical plant, Chinoin, BVK [Borsid chemical plants], the Kobanyuai pharmaceuticals plant, Taurus, and in certain enterprises of the aluminum and mineral oil processing industry.

According to the statement of the central executive of the trade union the socialist brigades have undertaken a major role in making up for the losses incurred in the beginning of the year. The pledges made by the brigades in the liberation and congress working competitions significantly increased the economic achievements.

In the brigade competitions, the stress will be laid on the pledges adjusted to the tasks during the course of the year, and the evaluations and appreciations relating to these pledges. The incentives of these pledges were enhanced by the wider acceptance of the brigade businesses and the competition system in wage increases. Thus, apart from making up for the losses, some enterprises even managed to show an excess in production.

For example, in the Borsod chemical plants, 10,000 hours were offered in communist shifts as extra work, but already in the first half year 22,000 hours were given and the exports plan was exceeded by 12.4 percent. The Tisza chemical plant produced 8.5 percent, the Nitrokemia 15 percent more for export than planned. The pledges at Taurus for using less import materials were worth 13 million forints, but managed to reach 70 million forints, and the pledges for reducing production costs increased in worth from 6 to 17 million forints.

The Central Executive Committee called the attention of the enterprises to the fact that the working compeitions must be utilized better in the fulfillment of the goals of the national economy and the plans of the enterprises and the incentives for exports must be increased as well as the funds for attaining higher efficiency.

INDEPENDENCE OF ENTERPRISE DIRECTORS EXAMINED

LD151411 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 14 Sep 85

["168 Hours -- Political Magazine" program]

[Excerpts] How independent are enterprise directors? Do they just carry out instructions? Have they a limited sphere of authority or not even that? These are the issues elucidated in the following conversation between the economist, Laszlo Antal, and our correspondent, Ferenc Licsek.

[Begin recording] [Licsek] Can an enterprise director be held responsible for everything that happens at his enterprise?

[Antal] In principle an enterprise director is responsible for everything that happens at the enterprise he leads. By now the ministry has not even the rights of an employer in relation to the enterprise directors. In general, the party and state organs do not and cannot exert any influence over him. This is the situation since 1 January 1985. However, one must immediately add to this that the vital factor is not the influencing through official channels and in line with the regulations in force.

[Licsek] What is it then?

[Antal] Enterprise independence has limitations outside the legal framework. There are, of course, financial limitations. Very frequently it is a matter of bargaining between the directing organs, and in part between them and the enterprises, who will succeed at least partially in evading these limitations.

[Licsek] Can, therefore, an enterprise director say that he is not independent because the way in which the regulations -- which in principle apply to everyone -- apply to him will depend on particular agreements?

[Antal] At any rate, he is uncertain as to whether he will succeed in getting his way. Let there be no misunderstanding; however, very frequently the enterprise director himself is perfectly content with this situation, particularly if he has good connections. The fact that he is not independent is not necessarily a handicap from his point of view. What it does mean is that there is a different type of management activity.

I think it must be clear what I am trying to say here. Those who can win a lot of privileges find this an advantage; but at the same time it is clear that they always depend on the directing organs. A manager like this -- and this is the essential factor -- in order to be successful need not succeed in the market and need not subordinate everything else to the economical management of resources. Rather, he has to win over the apparatuses of the directing organs and has to get the approval of various organs for his investment plans. Once they have approved them, they will endeavor to ensure that he can succeed in realizing his investments, that he gets the imports he requires, and so on. Thus, dependence also has its advantages, but it is certainly not the same as being independent.

Another aspect of this is that in the case of a situation of dependence, a lack of financial success cannot be held against the director in the same unequivocal way as it could be in a situation of relative independence. I am referring to relative independence because every enterprise in the world depends to some extent on the political and economic leadership.

When an enterprise director has relative independence, it is very important for him to have financial reserves. Unexpected events might occur and if they do and he has no money, he does not get credit either. Look at Hungary's position in the world market. A country must think in the same terms. By contrast, when management is not independent, all the money must be spent because otherwise it appears to the directing organs that there are unnecessary funds present at the enterprise. In the case of an independent enterprise, the demands are posed by the market: It has to adjust to the demands of the consumers; while an enterprise that is not independent must first and foremost pay attention to the directing organ and it can subordinate the consumers to its own wishes. It need not pay attention to the consumers' wishes.

[Licsek] Can one say that in the present-day Hungarian economy the market is subordinated to other, much less calculable, systems of relations?

[Antal] Yes, one can say this even today. We cannot yet know with any certainty what changes the new organizational forms will bring in this respect.

[Licsek] Can we determine what sort of losses arise from this situation? Or are there times -- as is being suggested here and there -- when this is in fact the better way of doing things?

[Antal] It is absolutely certain that this situation involves losses, even if at times there is no alternative. This is how I would put it instead of saying that this is the better way. It is absolutely clear that there are situations of constraint -- such as when a country has no foreign currency -- when imports cannot be distributed in line with market forces. Thus, there are times when one is compelled to accept this, but even at those times the losses involved can be demonstrated.

Both the directing organs and the enterprises -- particularly the larger enterprises -- were interested in the preservation of this dependence. For the directing apparats -- and I am not thinking here of the premier or the ministers but of those who deal specifically with the affairs of the enterprises, for example, officials and heads of departments of branch ministries -- influence over enterprises amounts to positions of power and prestige. No one will voluntarily and gladly renounce these. There are very strong interests on the part of the directing organs in the maintenance of this system of relations. What is more, the enterprises, particularly those enterprises not developed in accordance with the logic of the market -- that would become endangered if subjected to market forces, but that could prove to be quite viable while protected by the directing organs, and could even receive resources for investment -- are also greatly interested in the preservation of the existing system of relations. Let me stress that I am talking of mutual interests here. Because if everyone in the subordinate position was interested in freeing himself -- as they claim, but which is not true -- then it would be much easier to bring about changes because there would be mass pressure, so to speak, in the direction of progressive changes.

LAZAR HOLDS TALKS IN JAPAN WITH NAKASONE, ABE

LD171758 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Premier Gyorgy Lazar is holding talks in the Japanese capital. Miklos Keleti reports:

[Keleti] It was stated at the cordial talks between Gyorgy Lazar and Yasuhiro Nakasone that Hungarian-Japanese relations were traditionally good. Our political and cultural ties tend to develop well. At the same time we have not attained the expected level in economic cooperation, the Japanese prime minister said. Gyorgy Lazar agreed with this and added that in addition to increasing trade turnover it would be desirable to begin more joint ventures.

Yasuhiro Nakasone also agreed that enterprises should be encouraged to collaborate. The two leaders, in their 1-hour exchange of opinions discussed basic economic relations issues, and also touched upon a few important problems of the international domain. They expressed their hope that the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting planned for November would contribute to an improvement of the international atmosphere.

It was also stated that both sides had an interest in the development of world trade free from protectionist barriers. After these discussions Lazar received at his residence Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe. This was followed by a festive dinner given by the Japanese prime minister in honor of Gyorgy Lazar.

In the toasts delivered, a common feature was the desire for the preservation of peace, although the two governments differed in their judgment of the causes of international tensions, said Gyorgy Lazar. At the same time he stressed that in today's world burdened with tensions every country shared the responsibility for the preservation of peace.

The Japanese Government expressed high regard for Hungary's efforts in the interest of mutual understanding. Gyorgy Lazar recalled that in today's international situation mutual will, common interest, and the necessary flexibility were required for the strengthening of bilateral ties.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers assured his hosts that they could count on the Hungarian People's Republic to be correct partners in all areas of relations, and he went on to say the following: The respect that the Hungarian people hold for Japan is felt both for the noble culture envolved through several centuries and for the outstanding scientific-technological results achieved by Japan during the past decades. Gyorgy Lazar's visit, which is the first meeting at such a high level in the history of relations between the two countries, will continue during the next 3 days. Programs will acquaint the premier and his entourage with Japan's past and present. The high-level exchange of opinions and the familiarization process will continue in Hungary, as Prime Minister Nakasone has accepted Gyorgy Lazar's invitation.

EXPANDED ECONOMIC TRADE WITH SINGAPORE DESIRED

LD161737 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Both Hungary and Singapore are interested in the expansion of cooperation and its development, especially in the areas of the economy and trade. This was affirmed at their Budapest meeting today by the two foreign ministers, Peter Varkonyi and Suppiah Dhanabalan. Discussion international issues they paid special attention to the security of Europe and the Southeast Asia region. Although their opinions differed as to the causes of tension, especially with respect to the situation in Southeast Asia, the Hungarian foreign minister and his counterpart from Singapore agreed that disputed international issues had to be settled through negotiations.

GERMAN MINORITY CELEBRATES 30TH ANNIVERSARY

LD141417 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Shortly before this broadcast a jubilee session was held in Pecs on the 30th anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Federation of Germans living in Hungary. Lorinc Kernel reports on the situation of the national minority living in Hungary, their organization, and the anniversary meeting.

[Kernel] A short while ago Imre Pozsgay, general secretary of the PPF, greeted the session of the National Committee of the Democratic Federation of Germans living in Hungary. He stressed that without the German national minority, and without their cultural traditions, customs and efforts that are an inspiration for work, our socialist homeland of Hungary would be the poorer. Our national minority policy is marked by principled consistency. The presence of a national minority in Hungary is not a turning inward but an openness toward the whole society in such a way that not one of minorities should have to give up its culture, mother tongue, or identity. The rights of national minorities must have substance and be ensured in the spirit of the idea of equal, autonomous groups of peoples, Imre Pozsgay stessed.

KADAR TELEGRAM MARKS ETHIOPIAN NATIONAL DAY

AU131158 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 12 Sep 85 p 8

[Text] On the occasion of the national day of Ethiopia, the 11th anniversary of the revolution, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP and Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council, expressed good wishes to Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

URBAN HOLDS WEEKLY PRESS CONFERENCE 17 SEP

LD171821 Warsaw PAP in English 1705 GMT 17 Sep 85

["Government Spokesman's News Conference by Anna Gembicka and Miroslaw Luniewski" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 17 (PAP) -- The attention of foreign correspondents accredited to Poland seems to focus on the Polish leader's forthcoming trip to the U.N. gala session in New York. During most of his weekly news conference, the government spokesman was answering the newsmen's questions concerning this visit.

Replying to other questions, Minister Jerzy Urban addressed himself to the recent GDR and Czechoslovak initiative to create a zone free of chemical weapons in Europe, the current visit by Primate Jozef Clemp to the U.S., and he also mentioned issues touched upon during the talks held in Poland with the representatives of the Rockefeller Foundation. The government spokesman also disclosed that the current number of prisoners convicted for politcally-motivated offences totals some 250.

At the close of the conference, the government spokesman disclosed that Claude Lanzmann's film "Shoah", which was given broad publicity in France and which sparked off society's protest in Poland, would be screened in this country so that society itself may evaluate the significance of that film.

Reuters correspondent noted that the number of topics presented during social consultations on General Jaruzelski's U.N. speech was too large for the general to include all in his utterance at the U.N. forum. The correspondent asked whether these issues would be raised on other occasions. Minister Urban stated that the issues entered by the citizens by telephone, by mail or in wider projects, and not included in [word indistinct] taken account of on other occasions, possibly in other speeches by the Polish leader. The government spokesman informed further that General Jaruzelski's schedule of talks for his New York visit is tight and extensive, and includes talks with high-level foreign politicians, such as state and government leaders and foreign ministers. The schedule does not rule out any other talks, specific information on which should be submitted soon to the public.

Interrogated whether the Polish authorities are satisfied with the security measures undertaken in New York in connection with General Jaruzelski's visit to the U.S., the government spokesman said "his safety is assured, I suppose, although the country in question is a state, where the safety of any politician, including American politicians is much lower than here in Poland. I am positive, however, that General Jaruzelski's stay on the U.S. territory is not associated with any risk to the Polish state and nation."

Inquired on the subject of talks negotiated with the representatives of the Rockefeller group during their Polish visit, Minister Urban told that these talks concerned the Polish-U.S. economic relations, their present state and the possibilities of their development. New initiatives on that subject were also being reviewed, resulting in a meeting with Agriculture and Food Minister Zieba. The Rockefeller Foundation placed a proposal to set up an agricultural foundation, which is currently being analyzed by Polish authorities.

Asked to evaluate the outcome of Primate Glemp's visit to the U.S., the government spokesman referred to the primate's own statement, which describes the visit's targets and character as religious.

The government spokesman took this opportunity to disclose that no new trends were noted within the state-church relations. Representatives of the government and church have also met to discuss the problems of setting up an agricultural foundation and to conduct talks on the legal status of church in Poland.

Requested by one of the correspondents to voice his opinion on the initiative of GDR and Czechoslovakia to create a chemical weapon-free zone in Europe, the government spokesman said: "This proposal is in line with many previous Polish initiatives aimed at creating weapon-free zones in Europe. For example, let me recall the Rapacki plan. We are examining with great interest and warm-heartedness this recent proposal by the GDR and Czechoslovakia".

Answering the journalists interested in the number of prisoners detained on political charges, the government spokesman said that at present their number reached the figure of 250, which does not mean the same people all the time, since some new arrests and releases from jail have taken place. The government spokesman also disclosed that the court files of Adam Michnik, Bogdan Lis and Wladyslaw Frasnyiuk, all sentended in Gdansk earlier this year, were transferred to the Supreme Court and are presently being examined there. The exact date of trial has not been set yet.

Giving a detailed answer to this thorough question, the government spokesman disclosed that Father Zych, now serving a jail sentence for complicity in murder of sargeant Karos a few years ago, and now complaining of bad health was transferred to a hospital in Bydgoszcz, north-western Poland, to undergo a specialist medical check-up. An ambulatory check-up carried out earlier did not disclose any health disorders. The current detailed medical check-up performed in Bydgosczc did not reveal any ailments disabling Rev. Zych from serving his jail sentence.

Asked about the so-called "500-page Solidarnosc report", Minister Urban said that the government in itself never received any such report. The government auxilliary bodies receive numerous citizens' letters and elaborations, which are later examined and evaluated. If the project, inquired upon by one of the correspondents, ever arrived, it is being examined by an appropriate state officer like any other part of government mail.

A BBC correspondent was interested to know whether an open trial held recently at the motor car plant FSO in Warsaw was a precedent and whether any such procedure will be further applied. The government spokesman explained that it has not been a new practice, and is planned to be more widely used (the procedure in question was a trial of a group of workers carried out in presence of their colleagues at their own plant). "This concerns the matters most disturbing socially, which arouse some concern among certain circles or are a notorious offence there" continued the spokesman. "In case of the motor car plant trial, we were dealing with a circuit court session. The trial was carried out as usual. The procedure is both an educational and preventive measure."

Some journalists wanted to know, whether the plans for screening the French movie "Shoah" in Poland (the movie gives a false account of the Poles' attitude towards the Jewish community during the Nazi occupation) did not change. The government spokesman said that the Polish TV would broadcast some excerpts from this movie and a discussion on it in October, and the cinemas would screen the entire film. The decision in our authorities' attitude towards it. The deal was intended to introduce the movie to the Polish public opinion, enabling it to judge for itself whether the Polish authorities and publicists are right in their opinions about its meaning.

Today's government spokesman's press conference was witnessed by a group of nearly twenty journalists from Africa, Latin America and Asia attending an educational course organized in Poland under the auspices of UNESCO. During a separate meeting, Minister Jerzy Urban briefed his guests on the current socio-political and economic situation in Poland and answered many thorough questions. The guests showed a great interest in the current problems of Poland.

'TRANSCRIPT' OF URBAN 3 SEP PRESS CONFERENCE

AU131215 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 9 Sep 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Urban: Poland wants to improve its relations with the United States in line with the principles we have often stated. We are always ready to talk, but these talks should involve the subjects, the partners, and the time that have been determined by diplomatic channels. One-sided public acts of unjustified arrogance do not help improve relations.

Unfortunately, the United States continues to interfere in our internal affairs, although one condition for normalizing our mutual relations is to cease any interference. On 31 August the U.S. President made a statement that was yet another attempt to interfere. His statement contains a number of groundless accusations and evaluations, which we absolutely reject and which constitute yet another proof that the U.S. Administration is not ready to assume an objective and realistic position on the true situation in our country and that the American side continues to stubbornly ignore the positive changes in Poland. President Ronald Reagan's statement can be viewed only as the reaffirmation of the U.S. Government's unfriendly intentions vis-a-vis the Polish people and authorities. One expression of this attitude is support for destructive elements that seek to undermine the constitutional order in Poland. This is in glaring conflict with the activities to strengthen national agreement, to which the statement refers with supposed solicitude. Unfortunately, the U.S. President's statements on 31 August do nothing to improve our mutual relations. The Polish side has often expressed its readiness to normalize them, and this readiness remains unchanged.

Key Withers, Baltimore, THE SUN: Mr Adam Wojciechowski of the LAD weekly has been one of the most active speakers at election meetings. PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY has published a statement by Tadeusz Myslik, one of the candidates for Sejm elections, which suggests that journalists have no right to speak at election meetings and that Wojciechowski's career as a journalist should be ended. What is your view on this? Is it really true that journalists cannot enjoy the same rights before and during elections as other citizens enjoy? Are such threats against journalists in line with the intentions of the government, which continues to maintain that as many citizens as possible should participate in the election process?

Urban: Dear Lady, it goes without saying that any citizen exercising any profession can attend an election meeting and take the floor. On the other hand, it is customary for journalists not to behave at such meetings as if they were ordinary participants. This is one of the customs practiced by journalists, and you, Ladies and Gentlemen, know this custom because you attend election meetings and never presume to act as ordinary participants. Actually, this is a rather special issue, and I do not feel competent to settle it. I think this is what our journalist organization is competent to do -- to determine how journalists should behave at the meetings that are open to everyone but at which journalists are regarded as people who just report on them. I am really unable to even attempt to settle this special question, but personally I think that a journalist cannot take sides in discussions and, at the same time, act as an impartial reporter. I am surprised that you, Dear Lady, regard the view expressed by PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY as a threat.

Who is afraid of PRZEGLAD TYGODNIOWY? I am not, for one, although this weekly did criticize me violently at one time.

Donald Forbes, REUTER: Has the Vatican responded in any way to General Jaruzelski's wish to have talks or consultations with the pope?

Urban: You are talking about a nonexistent event. General Jaruzelski has never proposed anything of the kind. When I spoke previously on this subject I simply expressed General Jaruzelski's general attitude toward talks with John Paul II. I said that the pope is a partner with whom Poland's leader is generally ready to meet on suitable occasions and exchange views on questions of importance for the world and Poland. You have drawn wrong conclusions from my statement.

Michael Kaufmann, THE NEW YORK TIMES: Could you tell us more details about Premier Jaruzelski's visit to the United States -- sorry: to the United Nations? Will he have any private meetings with, say, bankers? Will he visit the IMF headquarters in Washington? Is he planning other visits on his trip in and out?

Urban: I will satisfy your curiosity when the program is finally fixed, by publishing some elements of it. On his outward trip Premier Jaruzelski will hold important talks because he will stop over in Cuba on his way to the United Nations.

Bernard Margueritte, LE FIGARO: A week ago you said that the state-church commission for the agricultural foundation would hold a meeting in mid-September. The people directly concerned with this meeting, including Father Orszulik, who is auxiliary secretary of the episcopate, know nothing about it. We appreciate your efforts to provide prompt information for foreign journalists, but would it not be in place to ensure that those directly concerned also receive it?

Urban: Either your information is erroneous or you had talked to these people before they knew about this meeting. The government has proposed that the meeting should be held on 16 September. It is true that up to now we have not received any response to the suggested day, but the thing is that I said that the meeting would probably be held in mid-September, assuming that the other side is also interested in resuming talks and that some other date would be acceptable if 16 September is not.

Kevin Ruane, BBC: I would not like to be thought of as always repeating a certain question, but since it has not been repeated for some time, I would like to ask how many people are still detained for political activities.

Urban: I think I said 2 weeks ago that the number of such people had slightly increased. I cannot give you an exact number now, but I am sure it is slightly below 250.

HAVANA CITES JARUZELSKI INTERVIEW ON CUBA VISIT

FL172234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Today Poland's head of state, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, said his upcoming visit to Cuba will reaffirm his country's support to our nation. In a PRENSA LATINA interview, Jaruzelski mentioned his interest in visiting our country before he goes to New York, headquarters of the UN, to participate in the next UN General Assembly. He also referred to the close ties between Cuba and Poland and to his country's stand regarding the struggle in establishing a new international economic order.

Poland and Cuba are two brother socialist countries united by a sincere friendship, ideological agreement, and common objectives, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski explained after remembering that the 25th anniversary of bilateral relations is commemorated this year.

Wojciech Jaruzelski talked about the increased growth of bilateral trade and said trade between the two countries surpassed the established agreement by 89 percent during the last 5 years. Jaruzelski also talked about our commander in chief and said Fidel is an unyielding revolutionary and one of the outstanding statesmen of our times.

Regarding the New International Economic Order, the Polish premier and first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, Wojciech Jaruzelski, asserted that this is a fair aspiration of the so-called Third World countries. He called the foreign debt as one of the most important world problems and said the time has come for all revolutionaries to seriously think on ways to solve it.

USSR TECHNOLOGICAL COOPERATION PROGRAM DISCUSSED

LD172214 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The Committee for Science and Technological Progress has met at the Council of Ministers office. A long-term Polish-Soviet comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress was discussed and approved.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Professor, when will the implementation phase of this program take place?

[Unidentified professor] This program will be signed soon, and we will start implementing it at once.

[Reporter] That is, the cooperation in technological progrss will, in effect, concern all the areas of national economy.

[Professor] That is so: It will in effect encompass all the areas, but according to priorities. For example, our machine industry has reached the conclusion that we have to make a new truck with a load capacity of 3.5 metric tons, which is entirely modern, with a diesel engine, and this will be important for our economy. We will be jointly making a color television based on the digital system of reception, and therefore much more perfect. We shall be building new telephone exchanges -- also very modern, digital -- which should greatly improve this matter in Poland. The entire program is based on an assumption shared by the two countries that the future lies in scientific and technological progress -- that this should be a mainspring of economic development. [end recording]

SZALAJDA INTERVIEWED ON COAL SUPPLY PROBLEMS

LD180233 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Interview with Zbigniew Szalajda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, by unidentified reporter; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Excerpt] [Reporter] We are receiving reports from Silesia on high volume, relatively good coal extraction, but television viewers are pointing to frequent shortages of coal in parishes and towns. What is the truth?

[Szalajda] I have some figures here: Last year, Farmer Self-Aid and trade enterprises dealing with fuel received a little less than 17 million metric tons of coal, and this year we have planned 18 million. This is an increase of more than a million metric tons. This will be supplied according to the plan until the end of the year. The supplies of coarse coal to the market -- that means mainly to the country side and to fuel depots -- as the coal allowance constitute around 70-odd percent of daily production.

[Reporter] But it seems to me that the key issue at the moment is the problem of transport. It is not enough to earmark the 70 percent: One must also transport it.

[Szalajda] This year calls for strict discipline -- on the part of not only the railways but of all users. As far as the consumers are concerned, there must be total discipline on the part of the railways.

PZPR POLITBURO MEETS; DISCUSSES CURRENT ISSUES

LD172051 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] The party Central Committee Politburo held a session. The Politburo acquainted itself with the course of public consultative meetings prior to the Sejm election. The high standard and level of preparation by candidates for deputies recommended by the PZPR and contesting seats in its name was underscored.

The Politburo acknowledged a report on the state of preparations for the state delegation's participation in the 40th gala UN session and on the course and results of public consultation concerning the contents of General Wojciech Jaruzelski's speech.

The state of preparations for a plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee devoted to analysis of key issues of national education was also discussed. It was underscored that directions of improving education have to conform with main trends of scientific and technological revolution, the development of the country's civilization, and the social and political tasks of the construction of socialism.

The Politburo acquainted itself with a report on assumptions of a draft law concerning the improvement of conditions and expansion of possibilities for an active part to be played by young people in the country's social, political, economic, and cultural life.

PRESIDIUM CONSIDERS LAND MANAGEMENT, RADIO, TV

LD161854 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] The Government Presidium has held a session. Draft executive acts to the law on land management and real estate expropriation passed by the Sejm on 29 April were examined. Among other things, a land management and housing management fund will be set up which will be used for financing municipal housing construction and providing state assistance to persons experiencing grave housing and financial hardship. The principles of purchasing plots for one-family housing will be simplified. A procedure for notifying citizens about work undertaken and its progress in preparing plots for concentrated one-family housing construction has been decided.

The Government Presidium also examined the progress in this year's tasks in the oil extracting and gas industries.

The Government Presidium adopted draft Council of Ministers resolutions on granting a statute to the Polish Committee for Radio and Television Affairs and on principles of the financial management of Polish radio and television.

GLEMP, PRON'S OZDOWSKY DISCUSS SEJM'S WORK

LD161833 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Jozef Cardinal Glemp, primate of Poland and chairman of the Conference of the Episcopate, has had a meeting with Professor Jerzy Ozdowski, deputy chairman of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON]. Results of work of the eighth Sejm convocation and current issues concerning Poland were the subject of the talk.

'ACCELERATED PROCEEDINGS' INDICTMENTS QUANTIFIED

AU131151 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11 Sep 85 p 5

[Text] PAP -- Indictments under accelerated proceedings against 6,534 persons reached the courts in July and August. Let us recall that such proceedings mean an immediate trial, and above all considerably more severe sentences. These cases involve crimes that raise no basic doubts and where the perpetrator was caught red-handed or directly after the deed. Accelerated proceedings are in force all over the country as of 1 July. Up to the end of August, courts sentence 5,154 persons under these proceedings.

The most frequent sentences were unconditional imprisonment, meted out to 2,147 persons. A limitation on freedom was meted out to 638 others. The courts gave another 1,080 persons prison sentences suspended for a probationary period.

Economic sanctions have sharpened considerably. While sentencing offenders to prison, the courts also imposed fines ranging from Z50 to Z100,000. Two hundred and sixty-nine people were fined more than Z100,000. The courts widely imposed additional punishments during accelerated proceedings. For example, they decreed that the sentences of 2,667 persons should be made public knowledge -- in other words, almost 52 percent of all those sentenced under these proceedings. In 255 cases, the courts imposed a ban on holding a particular office or conducting specified activity, for example, trade, handicrafts, and so on.

The persons most frequently facing courts under accelerated proceedings were those accused of illicit alcohol production: 883 such persons were sentenced. Another 496 were sentenced for stealing private property, and 433 for stealing public property. Another 430 were also sentenced for burglary during this period. In July and August the courts sentenced under accelerated proceedings 411 persons for speculation and 214 for avoiding the duty to work.

The altered penal law has brought back the so-called writ proceedings. In petty offences, where the evidence is relatively straightforward, the courts may issue writs of punishment. A writ is enforceable just like a court sentence. The person involved has the right to appeal, which means that the case must then be heard under normal proceedings.

During the period from 1 July to the end of August 4,512 writs were issued. They most frequently involved a limitation on freedom or a fine only.

In 412 cases the sentence was also published in the press. In almost one-fifth of all cases, the convicted persons availed themselves of their right of appeal. In the remainder of the cases the writs became final and signified an end to the case.

U.S. ASAT TEST SEEN AS START OF SPACE ARMS RACE

LD142341 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2110 GMT 14 Sep 85

["World Panorama" presented by Andrzej Zychowicz and Zdzislaw Stankiewicz]

[Excerpts] The U.S. antisatellite weapon test can be recorded by history as the beginning of the arms race in space. The test was carried out despite Soviet warnings and despite the fact that at the last moment 98 Congressmen sent a letter to President Reagan trying to prevent an event that may cause such consequences. The consequences can already be felt. First, let me point to the date of the space weapon test. It was carried out a few days before the resumption of disarmament talks in Geneva, that is, at a time when negotiations on space weapons are also supposed to begin. Can one expect the atmosphere in which these negotiations will begin to contribute to the search for accord -- let alone to the other planned talks and meeting? At the end of september Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs, is to meet Secretary of State George Shultz and be received in the White House. Next, in November a summit meeting: a meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, to which the world attaches such great hopes.

Let us recall in this connection that Mikhail Gorbachev pointed in his interview with TIME magazine, the U.S. weekly, to the need to improve U.S.-Soviet relations so that the Geneva summit will not become some kind of battle between supergladiators. Undoubtedly, the results of this meeting depend on the atmosphere in which it will take place. The space weapon test contradicts the basic aim of the summit -- that is, to improve the political atmosphere. The United States also displayed a negative attitude toward the initiative of turning Europe into a zone free from chemical weapons -- the initiative by the FRG Social Democrats in agreement with the GDR. The Soviet Union, I recall, supported this initiative. Mikhail Gorbachev, in conversation with Johannes Rau, the prominent SPD activist, stated that the USSR is willing to respect such a zone and (?give) adequate guarantees -- provided, of course, the United States also acts likewise, thus fulfilling the principle of mutual and equal security on both sides.

In other words, Washington has unambiguously shown that it does not intend to give up the principles of the policy of power, which is expressed among other things by intensive armaments. Let us now consider the other side's position: How did Moscow react to the U.S. space weapons test? It is difficult to ignore the fact that the U.S. commencement of actions leading directly to the development of new types of dangerous armaments and space offensive weapons is taking place at a time directly preceeding the Soviet-U.S. summit. According to statements by high-level officials in Washington, this is supposed to demonstrate their so-called determination and toughness, as Ronald Reagan (?says).

The U.S. replied to the Soviet halt to nuclear tests with another nuclear explosion; the U.S. replied to the Soviet proposal for the nonproliferation of the arms race into space with an antisatellite weapon test. Such examples can be multiplied. All this makes one wonder where the U.S. is going. Of course, it's recent actions make constructive preparations for Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space armaments -- to be resumed in Geneva on 19 September -- difficult. They also make the meeting between the leaders of the USSR and the United States itself difficult.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 17 SEP

LD172234 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1902 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium, presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, heard a report by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs and member of the LCY Central Committee, on the course, content, and results of the ministerial conference of nonaligned countries in Luanda. The Presidium expressed satisfaction with the successful course and results of the ministerial conference and with the fact that the next nonaligned summit conference will take place in Zimbabwe, in southern Africa. The Presidium placed particular stress on the need for and significance of the SFRY's further intensive involvement and contribution to the forthcoming activities of nonaligned countries.

The Presidium discussed a draft of the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system of socialist self-management, within the framework of consultations preceding the adoption of this document in the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to Social Order, as well as in its function for the preparations for a session of the LCY Central Committee on these issues.

The Presidium judged that this document is in accordance with the attitudes and initiative of the LCY, which were the starting point for the work on the analysis. The document clearly conveyed the orientation for further improvement of the political system of socialist self-management in the function of strengthening the role of self-managing associated labor, equality of nations and nationalities, and the Yugoslav federal community, which also calls for a greater role and responsibility of subjective factors in implementing political system. Supporting the main attitudes and the concept and assessments and proposed directions of activity in the analysis, the Presidium believes that the analysis presents a good basis for implementation of solutions and proposals contained in the document.

The Presidium presented a number of concrete suggestions and proposals as finishing touches to the document, which will be sent to the Federal Social Council for Questions Relating to Social Order.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium discussed a report on the course of the first phase of preparations for the election of delegation members and delegates for assemblies of the sociopolitical and self-managing interest communities in 1986, which was prepared by the SAWPY Federal Conference Committee for Coordination of Preparations and Holding Elections. The Presidium stresses that delegate elections are one of the most significant ideopolitical tasks of the LC and all other organized socialist forces in society.

Through their activity, Communists must make full contribution to the further democratization of the cadre policy in society and stronger affirmation and consistent application of the policy's class and democratic principles and criteria. At the same time it is necessary to oppose in an organized way opposition to the Socialist Alliance platform, usurpation of cadre policy by informal groups and individuals, demagogy, unargumented criticism, and disqualification of people who participate in the election process. For delegations, delegates, and other responsible social functions, one should put forward and elect capable, active cadres who have proved themselves through work and who will, on the basis of clear ideopolitical attitudes for the further development of socialist self-management, equality and brotherhood, and unity of nations and nationalities, with their knowledge, hard work consistency and responsibility, always be ready to successfully implement given social tasks and contribute to the realization of the continuity of the Yugoslav revolution.

While putting forward and electing delegations and delgates, one should consistently struggle to realize fundamental criteria of the cadre policy with respect to social and national structure, the presence of youths and women, as well as of the attitudes of the 11th and 12th LCY congresses on putting forward several candidates. In these elections the attitudes of the LCY on the need for further consistent rejuvenation of all delegate organs and bodies, should be more prominent, while the established criteria of the cadre policy should be taken into account.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium demands that all LCY organizations and organs actively take part in the realization of the Socialist Alliance program of the socio-political activity in preparing for delegate elections in 1986.

The Presidium adopted a report on the talks with the United Socialist Party of Mexico, which recently visited the SFRY at the invitation of the LCY Central Committee Presidium under the leadership of party Secretary General Gomez.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA PRIME MINISTER BEGINS VISIT

LD161738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Christino Seriche Bioko, prime minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, arrived this afternoon for an official visit to the SFRY.

At Belgrade airport the guest from Equatorial Guinea was given a formal welcome. He was welcomed by Milka Planinc, Federal Executive Council [FEC] President; Branislav Ikonic, Serbia Executive Council president; John Srbovan, FEC member; Milan Miskovic, FEC general secretary; and other personalities.

Macelino Nguema Onguene, commissioner of state for foreign affairs, and other government officials came on the visit to the SFRY with the prime minister.

Milka Planinc and Christino Sericho Bioko are expected to discuss the establishment of stronger bilateral cooperation, especially in the economic field, and some international issues. The talks will begin tomorrow afternoon.

The prime minister of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea will stay in the SFRY until 19 September.

Attends Dinner

LD172016 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- "Friendship between the SFRY and the Republic of Equatorial Guinea dates back to the time of your struggle for independence, which we always supported and spoke in favor of the final realization of freedom for your nation," Milka Planinc, FEC president, said in her toast at a dinner in honor of Christino Bioko, prime minister of Equatorial Guinea.

Milka Planinc then went on to day: "Success you have achieved in maintaining and further strengthening of the independent way and development of your country are worthy of respect. Your every success, the building of your country and the ensuring of a better and happier life makes us happy."

In the continuation of her toast Milka Planinc spoke of the present moment in international political and economic life, pointing out that today the world is passing through very tense relations. The competition between the superpowers and blocs, as well as the arms race has acquired dangerous proportions. More and more often factors in international relations are resorting to the use of force, pressure, and interference in internal affairs of sovereign states. All this is negatively reflected in the international atmosphere and dangerously threatens peace and security in the world. Such a situation, according to Milka Planinc, is burdened by development problems and the present state of affairs in international economic relations, which is particularly hitting developing countries.

After she stated the SFRY's principal attitude, which condemns the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid in the Republic of South Africa, Milka Planinc spoke of the nonaligned ministerial conference in Luanda, stressing that the conference had strongly confirmed the unity of the movement on the original principles and targets of nonalignment.

"Nonaligned countries have shown a high degree of realism and interest in being maximally involved in seeking the way out of as well as solutions for topical world problems. Nonaligned countries have once again shown that they do not wish confrontation, but dialogue on the basis of the equitable consideration of all factors in the international community," Milka Planinc stressed.

In conclusion the FEC president stated that bilateral cooperation between the SFRY and Equatorial Guinea was very modest, but that there existed a mutual wish and readiness to improve bilateral cooperation on all levels.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS OFFICIAL MEETS SWISS VISITOR

LD161937 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1643 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Consultations between the Swiss and Yugoslav departments for foreign affairs, headed by Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affiars, and Edouard Brunner, secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry, were held in Belgrade on 16 September. Views on bilateral relations and topical international issues were exchanged during the talks, which took place in a cordial atmosphere.

Bilateral relations and cooperation were judged to be good and well developed and the need for further improvement of economic cooperation was pointed out. Both sides stressed the need for cooperation between appropriate organs on further consular-legal and work-legal protection of Yugoslav citizens temporarily employed in Switzerland. A positive view was also conveyed with respect to the role and contribution of Switzerland as a coordinator for the group of Western countries in refinancing a part of the Yugoslav debts.

In talks on international themes particular reference was made to East-West relations, problems of disarmament, negotiations between developed and developing countries, the problem of indebtness, and to current hotbeds of crisis. Particular attention was devoted to the CSCE process and the present development of the Stockholm conference. With respect to this, it was established that bilateral cooperation was developing successfully, particularly within the group of neutral and nonaligned European countries.

ZEMLJARIC TALKS WITH EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT GROUP

LD172121 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1955 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, September 17 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Deputy Prime Minister Janez Zemljaric met today with members of a European Parliament delegation. The delegation is visiting this country at the invitation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia. Zemljaric acquainted the delegation with the current economic situation in Yugoslavia, the lines of further development and issues related to the implementation of the country's long-term stabilization programme. The two sides assessed that ample possibilities exist for the expansion and promotion of economic ties between Yugoslavia and the countries of the European Economic Community.

The European Parliament delegation, headed by Liselotte Siebel-Emerling, also had talks today on Yugoslav-EC trade with Deputy Federal Foreign Trade Secretary Kadir Alijagic. Both sides pointed out the great importance they attach to the forthcoming talks on renewing the provisions on trade of the Yugoslav-EC cooperation agreement. The Yugoslav side emphasized that the talks, which will constitute a basis for determining the EC's import quotas for Yugoslav products in the next five-year period, are expected to create conditions which will give Yugoslav products better to the EC market.

It was assessed that joint efforts should be made to find the best solutions for Yugoslavia's export problems, and for the establishment of stable and regular trade which is of crucial importance for overall economic relations between Yugoslavia and the EC. It was also noted that the creation of favorable conditions for the export of certain Yugoslav industrial and agricultural products would considerably contribute towards removing the current trade imbalance.

The Yugoslav side also pointed to the detrimental effects of certain protectionist measures and activities by the EC on the Yugoslav economy, and expressed belief that the EC would make an additional effort to create the necessary conditions for implementing the key provisions of the Yugoslav-EC cooperation agreement.

CROATIA LC DEBATES INTERNAL AFFAIRS ORGANS' WORK

LD161703 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 16 Sep (TANJUG) -- Pursuant to its work program, the Croatia LC Central Committee Presidium held a session today, chaired by Mika Spiljak, to discuss the ideopolitical and cadre training of the internal affairs organs in the republic relative to the implementation of their constitutional and legal function.

It was agreed that during the past period the Communists in Croatian internal affairs organs had attained significant results. The service operated in keeping with the basic orientation of our society and its constitutional function to strengthen the overall social self-protection system, although the tasks in this area are not at all insignificant.

It was noted during this period that LC organs in the municipalities, in the communities of municipalities, and in the city of Zagreb, as well as basic LC organizations in the organs of internal affairs, had paid special attention to the ideopolitical training and rejuvenation of LC members and organizations in the internal affairs service.

In the assessment of the presidium, the Communists working in the Department of Internal Affairs had made a significant contribution to the accessibility and opening up of security affairs and to an objective perception and evaluation of the security situation at all levels of our sociopolitical organizations.

During the past 5 to 6 years the cadre composition of the service was significantly rejuvenated and the social and national qualification and regional membership of the cadres was also improved. A considerable number of sociopolitical workers are employed in the internal affairs organs. A great deal also had been done to build up a cadre education system for the requirements of the department.

It is positive that out of the total number of members of the internal affairs organs in Croatia SR about 60 percent are age 35 or younger. However, this positive trend of rejuvenating the cadre composition of the service requires constant advancement of ideo-political and professional training and Marxist education of young Communists and members of the internal affairs organs.

The presidium also discussed some questions about the material position of internal affairs organs and modernization of this department. An improvement of the material position, development, and modernization of the service is one of the strategic orientations of LC policy, and this will be an object of constant, continuous, and systematic concern of the LC organs and all sociopolitical communities and of other subjective forces in Croatia SR.

Presidium members went on to discuss the implementation of their work program and also that of the Croatia LC Central Committee until the end of the year. They also discussed the debate that is to be held on the platform for the preparation of the 13th LCY Congress within the Croatia LC.

KOSOVO LC COMMITTEE CRITICIZES CADRE POLICY

AU161042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1653 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Report on the session of the Kosovo Province LC Committee held in Pristina on 11 September]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Twelve speakers participating in the debate were rather critical about cadre policy, speaking in favor of its democratization and socialization.

Petar Kostic is of the opinion that youth has been neglected in carrying out cadre policy and therefore continuity among the generations has almost been lost. This is present with all nationalities, but is still most conspicuous with Serbs and Montenegrins. Kostic illustrated this with the fact that it is difficult to find cadres of Serb and Montenegrin nationality younger than 45 in prominent posts. He stressed in particular that one can see a number of cadres of those nationalities who pretend they are "greatly concerned" and "interested" in Kosovo, while in fact they have prepared everything for emigration. They have built or are building houses outside Kosovo and are trying to find a suitable post for themselves in republic and federal organs as Kosovo cadres. They are hypocritical, well disguised, and their personal and family welfare is their main concern. They are dangerous cadres for whom all times are equally good. One cannot win any fight with them, including the fight to curb the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo, Kostic said, and added that one cannot elect cadres who have no support even among their own people.

Taking part in the debate, Ali Sukrija, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, pointed out that the preelection and precongress activity at all levels should evaluate how we have worked, and that Communists, leading people and cadres should present reports on their work and contribution to the implementation of adopted tasks. Especially in Kosovo, this is an opportunity to assess the situation, particularly intranational relations at each place. Now in particular, when we are facing elections, intranational relations should be one of the basic measures for the election of cadres to important offices. However, one cannot "draw" cadres for oneself and thus know what kind of people they are; cadres must prove their value in practice. True reputation can never be "covered" by an office, and the authority of a persistent fighter for self-managing socialism must be confirmed all the time, every day. If one forgets that, then one falls into error. And citizens want to have diligent, honest, and honorable people leading them.

Ali Sukrija also spoke in favor of extending confidence to the right people, regardless of nationality. In nationally mixed communities, confidence should be complete, expressed by members of all nationalities. Kosovo cadres, for instance, are facing a special trial of confidence by not only this province's peoples and nationalities, but by the entire country, especially after the counterrevolutionary events. For cadres elected from Kosovo to republic or federal organs it is not enough that they have confidence only here; they should have it also in the Serbia SR and all of the country, just as the others should gain confidence in Kosovo, Sukrija said. He added that one should remove doubts about cadres of any nationality. However, he noted that the past 4 years in Kosovo is enough to assess who has proved his worth in the fight waged here.

Concluding the debate, Kolj Siroka, president of the Kosovo Province LC Committee, pointed out that in the forthcoming elections, every community must mobilize the Communists and all other progressive forces to further stabilize the political and economic situation. He noted that during election activities one must quickly spot tendencies to form groups, and not only such tendencies to form groups, but also those who have factious characters and lead to divisions on a national basis -- which can be fatal for intranational relations in the province. Therefore, members of the LC provincial committee must oppose such tendencies, crush them, and not retreat before them. They must not allow those who advocate them to be given responsible posts.

Siroka also noted that one must not neglect the revolutionary experience and political wealth of people who are retiring and spoke in favor of observing possibilities to extend work to cadres from Pristina university who have fulfilled the conditions for retirement, while considering the professional needs of this institution.

Finally, the provincial committee adopted the direct tasks of Communists in carrying out elections in the Kosovo LC. Today Ragip Haljili, president of the Pristina LC Communal Committee, was elected a new member of the Kosovo Province LC Committee.

NEW COMMANDER OF KOSOVO DEFENSE APPOINTED

LD171952 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1243 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Sep (TANJUG) -- By decree of the SFRY Presidency Major General Ali Muhadziri has been appointed commander of the Territorial Defense of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The active military service of the present commander, Lieutenant Colonel General Fadilj Curanoli will cease at the end of the year on the basis of the law on service in the Armed Forces. Today, following the transfer of duties, Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received General Curanoli and General Muhadziri in the Federal Secretariat for National Defense.

Admiral Mamula congratulated the new commander on his appointment to the high military position and wished him success in his future work. He also thanked the former commander for his contribution to the development and building of the Yugoslav Armed Forces.

Colonel General Zorko Canadi, chief of the Yugoslav People's Army General Staff; Georgije Jovicic, president of the Yugoslav People's Army LCY Committee; and Lieutenant Colonel General Spasoje Todorovic, commander of the Serbia SR Territorial Defense, were also present at the meeting.

CSSR PAPER CITED ON COOPERATION WITH ALBANIA

LD172011 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1555 GMT 17 Sep 85

[Text] Prague, Sept 17 (TANJUG) -- The readiness was pointed out in Prague of East European and other member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance, CMEA, to re-establish and further expand economic cooperation with Albania. This message, contained in a relatively critically intoned commentary here, has at the same time been interpreted as an expression of the several-times repeated wish of these countries to normalize their overall relations with Albania.

Czechoslovakia has diplomatic links with Albania, and, following the break of Soviet-Albanian relations, accepted to represent Soviet interests in that country.

The Soviet Union and other CMEA member-countries have made regular proposals to normalize relations with Albania, the SVET HOSPODARZZSTVI periodical writes. The initiative has "remained without response" so far, it says, stressing that the re-establishment of economic cooperation would be profitable to both sides, "especially Albania."

SVET HOSPODARZZSTVI, published by the official news agency, CTK, considers Albania's isolation as the cause of many of the country's difficulties. The paper points to the economy's low general efficiency, deformations in price relations, low productivity, overall backwardness, especially in terms of technical and technological progress.

It was noted in Prague that Albania is as of recently having broader trade contacts with neighbouring countries — Yugoslavia, Greece and Italy, and that its relations with France, the Federal Republic of Germany and Great Britain are notably livelier.

The paper interprets the non-existence of such links with East European countries, with the exception of Romania, by the "anti-Soviet position of the Albanian leadership." Tirana is thus being called on to abandon such a policy towards the Warsaw Treaty countries.

BRIEFS

CROAT COMMISSION CHAIRMAN -- Zagreb, 11 Sep (TANJUG) -- Zdenko Svete, member of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the SR of Croatia, has been appointed chairman of the Croat Executive Council's Commission for Relations With Religious Communities. He has held the post of assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs and was Yugoslav ambassador to Morocco and the Holy See. His diplomatic postings have also included Washington, New York, and Prague. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1840 GMT 11 Sep 85 LD]